



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

conscious phenomena is, if anything, frankly materialistic (pp. 1, 43, 44). But it is difficult to extract his precise position on a purely psychological or philosophical question. Even the distinction between reason and instinct (p. 147) is not clearly stated. But, fortunately, there is not much attempt at pure psychology in the volume, the author being far more interested, and certainly more successful, in the mere narration of the outward actions which he illustrates. Indeed, the author at certain points (cf. pp. 100, 114) himself seems to suggest a doubt regarding his whole thesis by pointing out that it is well-nigh impossible for us accurately to determine the exact contents of the psychical life of lower animals. In spite, however, of his special pleading for a case which it is doubtful if he fully realizes in all its significance, and which is in any circumstances particularly difficult to establish, the author has here given a distinct contribution to our knowledge of animal life.

J. B. BAILLIE.

ST. ANDREWS UNIVERSITY.

THE KINGDOM (BASILEIA). An Exegetical Study. By George Dana Boardman, Author of "Studies in the Creative Week," "Epiphanies of the Risen Lord," "The Divine Man," "University Lectures on the Ten Commandments," "Coronation of Love," "The Problem of Jesus," etc. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1899. Small 8vo. Pp. x., 348.

In simple and attractive style Dr. Boardman describes the characteristics of the ideal society which has been the dream of saints and sages from time immemorial. The frame of his picture is religious: his "kingdom" is that which has been set up by Jesus of Nazareth, the Divine Man, who has given it its laws and assures its triumphs. There is a delightful tone of trustful and confident loyalty in the book; the author is conscious of being a citizen of a great spiritual commonwealth, to whose head he gives unreserved obedience and devotion. The portraiture is largely ethical, and deals with some prominent questions of the day. Jesus, Dr. Boardman remarks, instituted no political or economical system, and laid down no rules for the control of international relations or for the guidance of money corporations, but he announced principles which go to the roots of human nature, and are competent to direct all human life.

Vol. X.—No. 2

The central principle is love. What of the rule of non-resistance? Dr. Boardman holds that, while it does not apply to civic and international relations, it enjoins patience under private injuries; avoidance of retaliation, he thinks, would lead to private peace; non-resistance is to be treated not as a hard-and-fast rule, but as a principle of love, to be interpreted by every man for himself in every particular case. War, he holds, is sometimes necessary, but is always an evil,—the nations of the earth should form a peaceful brotherhood; he refers to his address at Washington in 1890, advocating disarmament. The book is full of terse remarks and quotations from the poets. And it may be regarded as a contribution to the solution of the question how far devotion to a personal religious ideal is ethically effective.

C. H. Toy.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

LANDMARKS IN ENGLISH INDUSTRIAL HISTORY. By George Townsend Warner, M.A., Sometime Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge. London: Blackie & Son, Ltd., 1899. Pp. vii., 368.

Of the many new branches of history that have lately sprung up, Economic History undoubtedly is the most important, and has the greatest future before it. This new study has been set in the good position it holds in the learned and educational worlds, largely by Dr. Cunningham and Professor Ashley's well-known books. But there is a felt want of a text-book for beginners, that will put the events of English economic history in their true proportions, sum up the controversies, and state the salient facts concisely. Professor Ashley's book covers so small a part of the whole area of English Economic History, that it by no means fulfils these conditions; Dr. Cunningham's great work is to some degree marred by want of arrangement, as well as by the want of proportion inevitable in the work of a pioneer who clears new grounds, and a controversialist who fights joyously for every new position. A brief and well proportioned summary is therefore much needed by beginners, and ought to be of service in education. The person who has undertaken this task is well fitted to do so. Mr. Warner is known to Cambridge men as a sound historian, and to Harrow boys as a good teacher. He has a special knowledge of economic history, and, although